

## Supplementary Information

**Title: Carotenoid biosynthesis of pak choi (*Brassica rapa* ssp. *chinensis*) sprouts grown under different light-emitting diodes during the diurnal course**

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**Table S1.** Primer pairs used for gene expression analysis by RT-qPCR

Protein ( <i>gene name</i> )	Primer pairs (5' to 3')		E (%)
<b>Carotenoid biosynthesis genes</b>			
Phytoene synthase ( <i>PSY</i> )	F: GATACCCTGTCGATATTCAGCCATTTAGAG	R: CCCATAACCGGAACGCTCATCA	87
Phytoene desaturase ( <i>PDS</i> )	F: CCATGTCGTCAAACTCCAAGGTC	R: GAGCAGAATTTGCCAGAGAGAACG	95
$\epsilon$ -Cyclase ( <i>ELCY</i> )	F: CTACGGTGTTTGGGAAGATGAGTT	R: TGGAGCTAAGATACGAGACACCTGAC	97
$\beta$ -Cyclase ( <i><math>\beta</math>LCY</i> )	F: CCCGTTTGATGTGGATAAGATGGTG	R: CCGGCCTAGCGACAAGAGACG	94
$\beta$ -Carotene hydroxylase 1 ( <i><math>\beta</math>-OHASE1</i> )	F: TCTTGCCAAATGGAGGGAGGTG	R: CAAAGAGAAGCGTGCCAGAGAGC	93
Cytochrome P450 97C1 ( <i>CYP97C1</i> )	F: GCGAAAGCACAAAGAGGAAGTAGAC	R: CAAGACAGGAGGATGAGGGTAGAG	90
Cytochrome P450 97A3 ( <i>CYP97A3</i> )	F: GAGCCTTCACTGTACGCAATCCA	R: ATCTTCGTTAGCTCCGGTCCAATC	77
Zeaxanthin epoxidase ( <i>ZEP</i> )	F: GGTGTTGGGCTTGGTCTCTCTC	R: GGCGGTCATCAGCTTTGTCACTG	90
Violaxanthin de-epoxidase ( <i>VDE</i> )	F: GGTGTTGTAGCTTGC GCGTTTCTC	R: TTGGCTGCACAGGAAGGGTTG	95
<b>Carotenoid degradation gene</b>			
Carotenoid cleavage dioxygenase 4 ( <i>CCD4</i> )	F: GCTTTCTTCTGTAACCGCCTCTTC	R: CTGTCATGCTCATCGCTAACTTCC	98
<b>Transcription factors</b>			
Elongated hypocotyl 5 ( <i>HY5</i> )	F: AAGAGAGAGGAAGAAAGCTTACTTGGGTG	R: CCTCCTCTTGTTCCTGTTGTGTTC	96
Circadian clock associated 1 ( <i>CCA1</i> )	F: TCACGGGAACAGGGGAATAACAAG	R: GGACTGATGATGGCCTGAAACTGTG	100
<b>Reference genes</b>			
Actin 2 ( <i>ACT2</i> ) <sup>a</sup>	F: ACGTGGACATCAGGAAGGAC	R: CTTGGTGCAAGTGCTGTGAT	94
Ubiquitin-conjugating enzyme E2 30 ( <i>UBC30</i> )	F: CACTGGCAAGCAACTATTATGGGTCC	R: CATTGCTGTTGATGTTCCGGGTGATA	99
Elongation factor 1-alpha ( <i>EF1<math>\alpha</math></i> )	F: CCCAAGTTTTTGAAGAATGGTGA	R: ACGGTCTGCCTCATGTCCCT	89

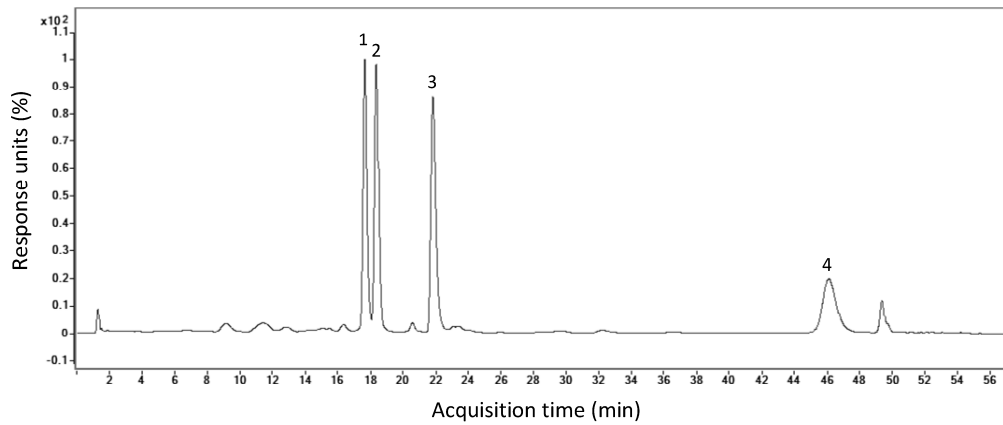
E, Amplification efficiency; a, (Wiesner *et al.*, 2013)

**Wiesner M, Zrenner R, Krumbein A, Glatt H, Schreiner M.** 2013. Genotypic variation of the glucosinolate profile in pak choi (*Brassica rapa* ssp. *chinensis*). Journal of Agricultural and Food Chemistry **61**, 1943-1953.

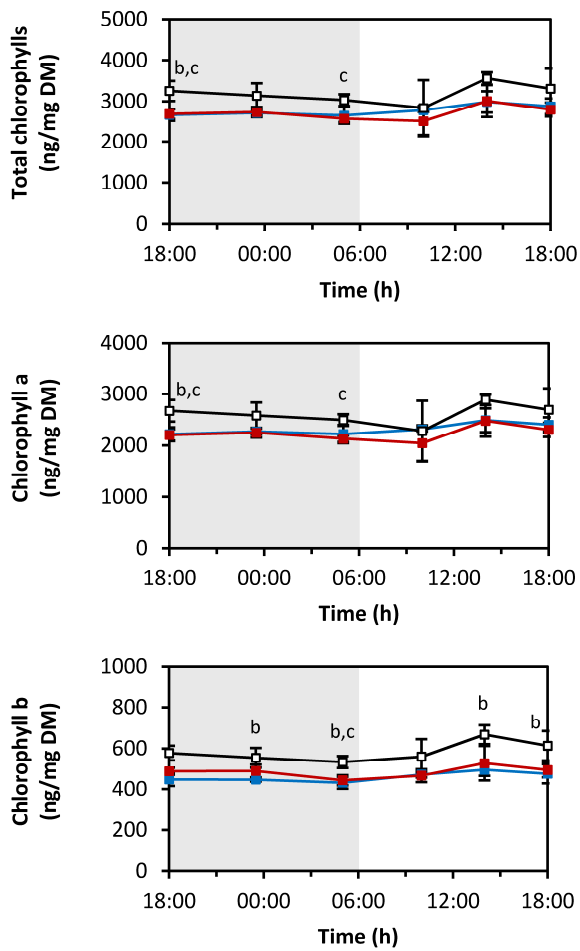
**Table S2.** Accession numbers of the nucleotide sequences used for primer design

<b>Gene name</b>	<b>BRAD gene ID</b>	<b>GenBank accession number</b>
<i>PSY</i>	Bra023603	XM_009127923.2
	Bra006391	XM_009133335.2
	Bra008569	XM_009123157.2
<i>PDS</i>	Bra032770	XM_009141294.2
	Bra010751	XM_009111318.2
<i>εLCY</i>	Bra020718	XM_009131456.2
	Bra006838	XM_009133907.2
	Bra002769	XM_009121973.2
<i>βLCY</i>	Bra029825	XM_009148612.2
<i>β-OHASE1</i>	Bra013912	GQ178285.1
	Bra019145	NM_001301961.1
<i>CYP97C1</i>	-	CX193390.1
<i>CYP97A3</i>	Bra038437	XM_009109855.2
<i>ZEP</i>	Bra037130	XM_009114104.2
	Bra012127	XM_009105212.2
<i>VDE</i>	Bra018616	XM_009149862.2
<i>CCD4</i>	Bra013378	XM_009134330.2
	Bra020970	XM_009110169.2
<i>HY5</i>	Bra008976	XM_009123723.2
	Bra023317	XM_009127550.2
<i>CCA1</i>	Bra004503	XM_009144346.2
<i>UBC30</i>	Bra035605	XM_009128717.2
<i>EF1α</i>	Bra020251	XM_009128363.2
	Bra031605	XR_628112.1
	Bra018242	XM_009145956.2
	Bra030707	XM_009112667.2
	Bra018669	XM_009149797.2
	Bra006661	XM_009133668.2
	Bra020253	XM_009128361.2
	Bra002483	XM_009122323.1
Bra031602	XM_009120161.2	

BRAD, Brassica database (<http://brassicadb.org/brad/>)



**Fig. S1** Characteristic chromatogram (450 nm) of carotenoids and chlorophylls in pak choi grown under white LEDs: 1 chlorophyll a; 2 lutein; 3 chlorophyll b; 4  $\beta$ -carotene



**Fig. S2** Diurnal chlorophyll concentrations in pak choi sprouts grown under three different light qualities. Sprouts were germinated in complete darkness for five days. Subsequently, the sprouts were grown under blue, red or white LEDs for six days and were harvested throughout the final day. Chlorophylls were determined by LC-ToF-MS analysis. Values are presented as mean  $\pm$  SD ( $n = 3$ ). The marker fill colours of the data series match the LED colours. Significant differences ( $p \leq 0.05$ ) are indicated by lower case letters (b – blue significantly different to white, c – red significantly different to white).